The most Excellent Princer of (Famous Memorie) ELIZABETH by the Grace of God Quene of England, France, and Ireland. Defender of the Faith. &c.
This Maiden-Quene Elizabeth, came into this world, the Eue of the Nativitie of the blessed virgin Mary: and died on the Eue of the Annunciation of the virgin Mary. 1602.

Are to be sold by Sudbury or George Humble in Bruce [illegible]

She was, She is (what can there more be said?) In earth the first, in heaven the second Maide.

Rels trick sculpsit

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Rels trick sculpsit

# Fragmenta Regalia,

OR

# OBSERVATIONS

ON

# THE LATE QUEEN ELIZABETH,

Her Times and Favorits.

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Written by Sir *Robert Naunton*,
Master of the Court of Wards.

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Printed, *Anno Dom.* 1641.

The most excellent Princes Elizabeth Queene of Englande, France, and Ireland. Defendor of the Faith &c. She raigned 44 yeares. died the 24 of March, 1602 aged 69. 6 monthes: and lieth buried at Westminster.

Compton Holland excudit

# *FRAGMENTA REGALIA,*

## OR

# OBSERVATIONS

## ON

## THE LATE QUEEN

# ELIZABETH,

### Her Times and Favourits.

TO take herein the originall, She was daughter to *Henry* the eighth, by *Anne Bullen*, [illegible] second of six Wives, which He had, and one of the Maides of Honour to the divorced Queen *Katherine* of *Austria* (or as they now style it) *Infanta* of *Spain*, and from thence taken into the Royall Bed.

That She was not of a most noble and Royall extract by Her Father, will not fall into question, for on that side there was disimbogned into h[illegible]eins by a Confluence of Bloud, the very abstract of all the greatest houses in Christendom, and remarkable it is (concerning that violent desertion of the Royall House of the *Britains*, by the invasion of the *Saxons*, and afterwards by the Conquest of the *Normans*, that by their vicissitude of times, and through a discontinuance (almost a thousand yeers) the Royall Scepter should fall back into the Current of the old *British* Bloud, in the person of Her renowned Grandfather, *Henry* the seventh, together with whatsoever

ſoever the *German*, *Norman*, *Burgundian*, *Catalian*, and *French* atchievements with the intermarriages, which eighth hundred yeers had acquired, incorporated, and brought back into the old Royall Ryne.

By Her Mother She was of no Soveraign diſcent, yet Noble, and very Ancient in the Name, and Family of *Bullen*, though ſome erroniouſly brand it with a Citizens riſe, or originall, which was yet but of a ſecond Brother, who (as it were) divining the greatneſſe, and luſtre to come to his Houſe, was ſent into the City to acquire wealth, *ad edificandum antiquam domum*, unto whoſe atchievements (for he was Lord Major of *London*) fell in as it was averred, both the bloud and inheritance of the eldeſt Brother, for want of iſſue Male, by which accumulation the houſe within a few diſcents mounted in *culmen honoris*, and was ſuddenly lated into the beſt Families of *England*, and *Ireland* as *Hamond*, *Ormund*, *Sackvile*, and divers others having thus toucht, and now leaving Her ſtrip, I come to Her Perſon; and as She came to the Crown by the deceaſe of Her Brother and Siſter: under *Edward* She was His, and one of the darlings of Fortune, for beſides the conſideration of Bloud, there was between theſe two Princes, a concurrency, and ſympathie in their Natures, and affections together, with the Celeſtiall bond (Conformity in Religion) which made them one, and friends, for the King ever called Her His ſweeteſt and deereſt Siſter, and was ſcarce His own man, She being abſent, which was not ſo between Him and the Lady *Mary*.

Vnder His Siſter, She found Her condition much altered: for it was reſolved, and her deſtiny had decreed to ſet Her an Apprentice in the School of affliction, and to draw Her thorough the Ordeall fire of tryall, the better to mould and faſhion Her, to rule, and Soveraignty: which finiſhed, and Fortune calling to minde, that the time of Her ſervitude was expired, gave up Her Indentures, and therewith delivered up into Her Cuſtody a Scepter, as a reward for Her patience, which was about the twenty ſixth yeer of Her Age; a time in which (as for externals) She was full blown, ſo was She for Her internals grown ripe, and ſeaſoned with adverſity, and in the exerciſe of Her Vertue, for it ſeems Fortune meant no more, then to ſhew Her a peece of Her variety, and changeableneſſe of Her Nature, and ſo to conduct Her to Her deſtin d Felicity.

She was of perſonage tall, of hair and complexion fair, and therewith well favoured, but high noſed, of lymbs, and feature neat, and which added to the luſtre of thoſe exterior Graces, of Stately, and Majeſtick comportment, participating in this more of Her Father then Mother, who was of an inferiour allay, plauſable, or as the *French* hath it, more debonare, and affable, vertues, which might well

ſuite

ſuite with Majeſty, and which deſcending, as Hereditary to the Daughter, did render Her of a more ſweeter temper, and endeared Her more to the love and liking of the people, who gave Her the name and fame of a moſt gratious and popular Prince, the atrocity of Her Fathers nature, being rebated in Hers, by the Mothers ſweeter inclinations for to take, and that no more then the Character out of His own mouth, He never ſpared man in His anger, nor woman in His luſt.

If we ſearch further into Her intellectuals and abilities, the whole courſe of Her government deſciphers them to the admiration of poſterity, for it was full of magnanimity tempered with Iuſtice, and Piety, and to ſpeak truely, noted but with one act or taint, all Her deprivations either of life or liberty, being legall, and neceſſitated: She was learned (Her ſex, and the time conſidered) beyond common belief; for letters about this time, and ſomewhat before, began to be of eſteem, and in faſhion, the former ages being overcaſt with the miſts and fogs of the *Roman* ignorance, and it was the maxime that overruled the foregoing times, that ignorance was the mother of devotion.

Her warres were along time more, in the auxiliary part, in aſſiſtance of forraign Princes, and States, then by invaſion of any, till common pollicy adviſed it for a ſafer way, to ſtrike firſt, and broad, then at home, to expect the warre, in all which ſhe was felicious, and victorious.

The change and alteration of Religion upon the inſtant of Her acceſſion (the ſmoak and fire of Her Siſters Martyrdomes, ſcarcely quenched) was none of Her leaſt remarkable accounts. But the ſupport and eſtabliſhment thereof, with the means of Her ſubſiſtance amidſt ſo powerfull enemies abroad, and thoſe many domeſtique practiſes, were (methinks) works of inſpiration, and of no humane providence, which on Her Siſters departure, She moſt religiouſly acknowledged, aſcribing the glory of Her deliverance to God alone, for She received the news both of the Queens death, and her proclamation, by the generall conſent of the Houſe, and the publique ſuffrage of the people, whereat, falling on her knees (after a good time of reſpiration) ſhe uttered this Verſe of the *Pſalm*, *A domino factum eſt iſtud, & eſt mirabile inoculis noſtris*, which we finde to this day on the ſtamp of her gold, with this on her ſilver, *Poſui Deum adjutorem meum.*

Her Miniſters and Inſtruments of State, ſuch as were *participes curarum*, and bare a great part of the burthen, were many, and thoſe memorable, but they were onely Favorites, not Mimions; ſuch as

acted more by her own Princely rules and judgements, then by their own wills and appetites, which she observed to the last: for we finde no *Gaveston*, *Vere*, or *Spencer*, to have swayed alone, during forty four yeers, which was a well settled, and advised maxime, for it valued her the more, it awed the most secure, and it took best with the people, and it starved all emulations, which are apt to rise and vent in obloquious acrimony (even against the Prince) where there is onely *A Major Palatii.*

The principall note of her raign, will be, that she ruled much by faction and parties, which her self, both made, upheld, and weakned, as her own great judgement advised, for I disassent from the common received opinion, that my Lord of *Leicester*, was absolute and above all in her Grace: and though I come somewhat short of the knowledge of those times: yet (that I might not rove, and shoote at random) I know it from assured intelligence, that it was not so, for proof whereof (among many that I could present) I will both relate, a short, and therein, a known truth; And it was thus, *Bowyer* a Gentleman of the Black-rod, being charged by her expresse command, to look precisely to all admissions into the Privy-Chamber, one day stayed a very gay Captain, and a follower of my Lord of *Leicesters*, from entrance; for that he was neither well known, nor a sworn servant to the Queen, at which repulse the Gentleman bearing high on my Lords favour, told him, he might perchance procure him a discharge: *Leicester* coming into the Contestation, said publikely (which was none of his want) that he was a Knave, and should not continue long in his office; and so turning about to go into the Queen, *Bowyer* (who was a bold Gentleman, and welbeloved) stept before him, and fell at Her Majesties seet, related the story, and humbly craves Her Graces pleasure, and whether my Lord of *Leicester* was King, or Her Majesty Queen, whereunto she replyed, with her wonted oath (Gods death) my Lord, I have wisht you well, but my favour is not so lockt up for you, that others shall not partake thereof, for I have many servants, unto whom I have, and will at my pleasure bequeath my favour, and likewise resume the same, and if you think to rule here, I will take a course to see you forth coming, I will have heere but one Mistris, and no Master; and look that no ill happen to him, least it be severely required at your hands, which so quelled my Lord of *Leicester*, that his fained humility, was long after one of his best vertues; Moreover the Earl of *Sussex* then Lord Chamberlain, was his profest Antagonist to his dying day; and for my Lord of *Hunsdone*, and Sir *Thomas Sackvile*, after Lord Treasurer (who were all Contemporaries) he was wont to say of them, that

they

they were of the Tribe of *Dan*, and were *Nalimetengores*, implying, that they were not to be conteſted with, for they were indeed of the Queens neer kindred; from whence, and in more inſtances I conclude that ſhe was abſolute and Soveraign Miſtris of Her Graces: and that all thoſe, to whom, ſhe diſtributed her favours, were never more then Tenants at will, and ſtood on no better ground then her Princely pleaſure, and their own good behaviour; and this alſo I preſent as a known obſervation, that ſhe was (though very capable of Councell) abſolute enough in her own reſolutions, which was ever apparent even to her laſt, in that her averſation to grant Tyrone the leaſt drop of her mercy, though earneſtly and frequently adviſed, yea wrought onely by the whole Counſell of State, with very many preſſing reaſons; and as the ſtate of her Kingdom then ſtood (I may ſpeak it with aſſurance) neceſſitated Arguments.

If we look into her inclination, as it is diſpoſed either to magnificence, or frugality, we ſhall finde in them many notable conſiderations, for all her diſpenſations were ſo poyſed, as though diſcretion and Iuſtice had both agreed to ſtand at the beam, and ſee them weighed out in due proportion, the maturity of her yeers, and judgement meeting in a concurrency, and at ſuch an age as ſeldome lapſeth to exceſſe.

To conſider them apart, we have not many preſidents of her liberality, or of any large donatives to particular men; my Lord of *Eſſex* Book of *Parkes* onely excepted, which was a Princely gift, and ſome few more of a leſſer ſize to my Lord of *Leiceſter*, *Hatton*, and others. Her reward conſiſted chiefly in grants of Leaſes, of Offices, and places of Indicature, but for ready money, and in any great ſummes, ſhe was very ſparing, which we partly conceive was a vertue rather drawn out by neceſſity, then her nature, for ſhe had many layings out, and to her laſt period. And I am of opinion with Sir *Walter Rawleigh*, that thoſe many brave men of our times, and of the *Militie*, taſted little more of her bounty, then in her grace, and good word with their due entertainment, for ſhe ever paid the Souldiers well, which was the honour of her times, and more then her great adverſary of *Spain* could perform, ſo that when we come to the conſideration of her frugality, the obſervation will be little more, then that her bounty, and it were ſo woven together, that the one vvas ſuited by an honourable vvay of ſpending, the other limited by a neceſſitated vvay of ſparing.

The *Iriſh* action vve may call a mallady, and a Conſumption of her times: for it accompanied her to her end, and it vvas of ſo profuſe, and vaſt an expence, that it drevv neer a diſtemperature of State,

State, and of paſſion in her ſelf, for tovvard her laſt, ſhe grevv ſomevvhat hard to pleaſe, her Armes being accuſtomed to proſperity, and the *Iriſh* perſecution, not anſvvering her expectation, and vvonted ſucceſſe for a good vvhile, it vvas an unthrifty, and inauſpitious vvarre vvhich did much diſturbe, and miſlead her judgement; and the more for that it vvas a preſident, vvhich vvas taken out of her ovvn Pattern; for as the Queen (by vvay of diverſion) had at the coming to the Crovvn, ſupported the revolted States of *Holland*, ſo did the King of *Spain* turn the tick on her ſelf tovvards her going out, by cheriſhing the *Iriſh* rebellion, vvhere it falls into conſideration, vvhat the State of the Kingdome, and the Crovvn revenevvs vvere then able to embrace, and endure; if vve look into the eſtabliſhment of thoſe times, vvith the liſt of the *Iriſh* Army, conſidering the defeatments of Blackvvater, vvithall precedent expences, as it ſtood from my Lord of *Eſſex*, undertaking to the ſurrender of Kingſale under the Generall *Mountjoy*; and ſomevvhat after, vve ſhall finde the horſe and foot Troopes, vvere for three or four yeers together much about 20000. Which beſides, the Navall charge vvhich vvas a dependant of the ſame Warre; in that the Queen vvas then forced to keep in continuall pay, a ſtrong Fleet at Sea, to attend the *Spaniſh* Coaſts, and Ports, both to allarum the *Spaniard*, and to interpret his Forces deſigned for the *Iriſh* aſſiſtance; ſo that the charge of that Warre alone, did coſt the Queen 300000. *per annum* at leaſt, vvhich vvas not the moytie of her other diſburſements, an expence vvhich (vvithout the publique aide) the State, and the Royall receipts, could not have much longer endured, vvhich out of her ovvn frequent Letters and complaints to the Deputy *Mountioy*, for caſheering part of that Liſt, as ſoon as he could, may be collected, for the Queen vvas then driven into a ſtrait.

We are naturally proan to applaud the times behinde us, and to villifie the preſent, for the current of her fame carries it to this day, hovv Royally and victoriouſly ſhe lived and dyed, vvithout the grievance and grudge of the people, yet that truth may appear vvithout retraction from the honour of ſo great a Princeſſe. It is manifeſt ſhe left more debts unpayed, taken upon the credit of her Privy-Seals, then her Progenitors did, or could have taken up that vvay in a hundred yeers before her, vvhich vvas an inforced peece of State, to lay the burthen on that horſe, that vvas beſt able to bear it, at the dead liſt, vvhen neither her receipts could yeild her relief at the pinch, nor the urgency of her affairs endure the delayes of Parliamentary aſſiſtance, and for ſuch aides it is likevviſe apparent, that ſhe received more, and vvith the love of the people, then any tvvo

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of her predeceſſors, that took moſt, which was a Fortune ſtrained out of the Subject, through the plauſe ability of her Comportment, and as I would ſay without offence the prodigall diſtribution of her Graces to all ſorts of Subjects, for I beleeve no Prince living that was ſo tender of honour, and ſo exactly ſtood for the preſervation of ſoveraignty, that was ſo great a Courtier of her people, yea of the Commons, and that ſtoopt and deſcended lower in preſenting her perſon to the publike view, as ſhe paſt in her progreſſes and perambulations, and in the ejaculation of her prayers on her people; and truly though much may be given in praiſe of her magnanimity, and therewith comply with her Parliaments, and for all that come off at laſt with honour and profit, yet muſt we aſcribe ſome part of the commendation to the wiſedomes of the times, and the choice of Parliament men, for I finde not that they were at any time given to any violent or pertinatious diſpute, elections being made of grave and diſcreet perſons, not factious and ambitious of fame, ſuch as came not to the houſe with a malevolent ſpirit of contention, but with a preparation to conſult on the publike good, rather to comply, then conteſt with her Majeſty, neither do I finde that the houſe was at any time weakned and peſtered with the admiſſion of too many young heads, as it hath been of later times, which remembers me of Recorder *Martins* ſpeech, about the tenth of our late Soveraign Lord King *James*, when there were accounts taken of forty Gentlemen, not above twenty, and ſome not exceeding ſixteen, which moved him to ſay, that it was the ancient cuſtome for old men to make Laws for young ones, but that then he ſaw, the caſe altered, and that there were children elected unto the great Councell of the Kingdome, which came to invade and invert nature, and to inact Laws to govern their Fathers: ſure we are, the houſe alwayes took the common cauſe into their conſideration, and they ſaw the Queen had juſt occaſion, and need enough to uſe their aſſiſtance, neither do I remember that the houſe did ever Capitulate or preferre their private to the publike, &c. The Queens neceſſities, but waited their times, and in the firſt place gave their ſupply, and according to the exigency of her affairs, yet failed not at laſt to obtain what they deſired, ſo that the Queen and her Parliaments had ever the good Fortune to depart in love, and on reciprocall tearms, which are conſiderations which have not been ſo exactly obſerved in our laſt aſſemblies, as they might, and I would to God they had been for conſidering the great debt left on the King, and in what incumbrances the houſe it ſelf had then drawn him, his Majeſty was not well uſed, though I lay not the blame on the whole ſuffrage of the houſe, where

he had many good friends, for I dare avouch, had the house been freed of half a dozen of populer and discontented persons, such (as with the fellow that burnt the Temple at *Ephesus*) would be talked of, though but for doing of mischief, I am confident the King had obtained, that which in reason, and at his first accession, he ought to have received freely, and without any condition, But pardon the digression, which is here remembred, not in the way of aggravation, but in true zeal to the publike good, and presented in caveat to future times, for I am not ignorant how the spirit of the Kingdome now moves to make his Majesty amends on any occasion, and how desirous the Subject is to expiate that offence at any rate, may it please his Majesty gratiously to make tryall of his Subjects affection, and at what price they now value his goodnesse and magnanimity. But to our purpose, the Queen was not to learn, that as the strength of her Kingdome consisted in the multitude of her Subjects, for the security of her person rested in the love and fidelity of her people, which she politiquely affected (as it hath been thought) somewhat beneath the hight of her spirit, and naturall magnanimity. Moreover it will be a true note of her providence, that she would alwayes listen to her profit, for she would not refuse the informations of mean persons, with purposed improvement, and had learned the Phylosophy of *Hoc agite*, to look into her own work, of the which there is a notable example of one *Carwarden* an under Officer of the custome house, who observing his time presented her with a paper, shewing how she was abused in the under renting of her customes, and therewithall humbly desired her Majesty to conceal him, for that it did concern two or three of her great Councellors, whom customer *Smith* had bribed with 200. a man, so to loose the Queen 2000. *per annum*, which being made known to the Lords, they gave strickt order, that *Carwarden* should not have accesse to the back stairs, till at last her Majesty smelling the craft, and missing *Carwarden*, she sent for him back, and encouraged him to stand to his information, which the poor man did so handsomely, that within the space of ten yeers, he brought *Smith* to double his rent, or to leave the customes to new Farmers, so that we may take this also into observation, that there were of the Queens Councell that were not in the Catalogue of Saints.

Now as we have taken a view of some particular notions of her times, her nature, and necessities, it is not without the text, to give, a short touch on the helps and advantages of her raign, which were without paralell, for she had neither husband, brother, sister, nor children to provide for, who as they are dependants of the Crown,

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ſo do they neceſſarily draw maintenance from thence, and do often times exhauſt and draw deep eſpecially when there is an ample fraternity of the bloud Royall, and of the Princes of the Bloud, as it was in the time of *Edward* the third, and *Henry* the fourth, for then when the Crown cannot, the publike ought to give them honourable allowance, for they are the honour and hopes of the Kingdome, and the publike which injoyes them, hath alike intereſt in them, with the Father that begot them; and our Common-Law, which is the heritance of the Kingdom, did ever of old provide ayds for the *primogenitures*, and the eldeſt daughter; ſo that the multiplicity of Courts, and the great charge which neceſſarily follow a King, and Queen, a Prince, and the Royall iſſue, was a thing which was not *in rerum natura*, during the ſpace of forty yeers, and which by time was worn out of memory, and without the conſideration of the preſent times, Inſomuch, that the aydes given to the late and right noble Prince *Henry*, and to his ſiſter the Lady *Elizabeth*, were at firſt generally received for impoſitions of a new Coynage. Yea the late impoſitions for Knightwood (though an ancient Law) fell alſo into the imputation of a tax of novelty, for that it lay long covered in the embers of diviſion, between the Houſes of *York* and *Lancaſter*, and forgotten, or connived at by the ſucceeding Princes, ſo that the ſtrangeneſſe of the obſervation, and the difference of thoſe latter raignes is; that the Queen took up beyond the power of the Law, which fell not into the murmure of the people, and her ſucceſſors nothing but by warrant of the Law, which nevertheleſſe was conceived (through diſuſe) to be injurious to the liberty of the Kingdome.

Now before I come to any further mention of her favorits (for hitherto I have delivered, but ſome obvious paſſages, thereby to prepare and ſmooth a way for the reſt that follows) it is requiſite that I touch on the reliques of the other raign, I mean the body of her ſiſters Councell of State, which ſhe retained intire; neither removing, nor diſcontenting any, although ſhe knew them averſe to her Religion (and in her ſiſters time perverſe towards her perſon) and private to her troubles and impriſonment: A prudence which was incomparable with her ſiſters nature, for ſhe both diſſipated and perſecuted the major part of her brothers Councell, but this will be of certainty, that how compliable ſoever, and obſequious ſhe found them, yet for a good ſpace ſhe made little uſe of their Councells, more then in the ordinary courſe of the board: for ſhe held a dormant Table in her own Princely breſt, yet ſhe kept them together, and their places without any ſuddain change, ſo that we may ſay of them, that they were of the Court, not of the Councell,

for whilſt ſhe amazed them with a kinde of premiſſive diſputation concerning the points controverted by both Churches, ſhe did ſet down her own reſervations, without their privity, and made all her progreſſions gradations. But ſo that the tenents of her ſecrecy with intent of her eſtabliſhment, were pitcht before it was knovvn where the Court would ſit dovvn; neither do I finde that any of her ſiſters Councell of ſtate were either repugnant to her religion, or oppoſed her doings (*Englefield*, Maſter of the horſe excepted) who withdrew himſelf from the board, and ſhortly after from out her Dominions, ſo plyable and obedient they were to change with the times, and their Princes, and of this there will fall in heer a relation both of recreation, and of knovvn truth. *Paulet* Marqueſſe of *Wincheſter*, and Lord Treaſurer, having ſerved then four Princes in as various and changeable ſeaſon, that I may well ſay, time, nor any age hath yeilded the like preſident.

This man being noted to grow high in her favour (as his place, and experience required) was queſtioned by an intimate friend of his, how he ſtood up for thirty yeers together amidſt the changes, and raignes of ſo many Chancellors and great perſonages, why quoth the Marqueſſe, *Ortus ſum ex ſalice, non ex quercu*, I was made of the pliable Willovv, not of the ſtubborn Oake, and truly the old man hath taught them all, eſpecially *William* Earl of *Pembroke*, for they tvvo were alvvayes of the Kings religion, and over zealous profeſſors. Of this it is ſaid, that being both younger brothers (yet of noble Houſes) they ſpent what was left them, and come on truſt to the Court, vvhereupon the bare ſtock of their Wits, they began to traffick for themſelves, and proſpered ſo vvell, that they got, ſpent, and left more then any Subjects from the *Norman* Conqueſt, to their ovvn times, vvhereunto it hath been prettily replyed, that they lived in a time of diſſolution. To conclude them, of any of the former raign, it is ſaid, that theſe tvvo lived and dyed (chiefly) in her favour. The latter upon his ſonnes marriage, vvhich the Lady *Katherine Grey*, vvas like utterly to have loſt himſelf, but at the inſtant of the conſummation, apprehending the inſafety, and danger of an intermarriage vvith the bloud Royall, he fell at the Queens feet, vvhere he both acknovvledged his preſumption vvith tears, and projected the cauſe, and the divorce together, and ſo quick he vvas at his vvork (for it ſtood him upon) that upon repudiation of the Lady, he clapt up a marriage for his ſonne the Lord *Herbert* vvith *Mar. Sidney* Daughter to Sir *Henry Sydney*, then Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, the blovv falling on *Edvvard* late Earl of *Hertford*. vvho (to his coſt) took up the divorced Lady, of vvhom the Lord *Beauchampe* vvas borne, and

and *William* Earl of *Hereford* is deſcended. I come now to preſent thoſe of her own election, which ſhe either admitted to her ſecrets of State, or took into her grace and favour, of whom in their order, I crave leave to give unto poſterity a cautious deſcription, with a ſhort Charracter, or draught of the perſons themſelves: for without offence to others, I would be true to my ſelf, their memories and merits diſtinguiſhing them of the *militiæ*, from the *togati* and of theſe ſhe had as many, and thoſe as able Miniſters, as any of her Progenitors.

## *Leiceſter.*

IT will be out of doubt, that my Lord of *Leiceſter* was one of the firſt whom ſhe made Maſter of the Horſe, he was the youngeſt Sonne (then living) of the Duke *Northumberland* beheaded *primo Mariæ*, and his Father was that *Duke*, which our Hiſtories couple with *Empſon*; and both ſo much infamed for the Caterpillars of the Common-wealth, during the raign of *Henry* the ſeventh: who being a noble extract, was executed the firſt yeer of *Henry* the eighth, but not thereby ſo extinct, but that he left a plentifull eſtate, and ſuch a Sonne, who (as the vulgar ſpeaks it) could live without the teat; for out of the Aſhes of his Fathers infamy, he roſe to be a Duke, and as high, as ſubjection could permit, or Soveraignty endure; and though he could not finde out any appellation to aſſume the Crown in his own perſon, yet he projected, and very neerly effected it for his Sonne *Guilbert*, by intermarriage with the Lady *Jane Grey*, and ſo by that way to bring it about into his loynes: Obſervations, which though they lye behinde us, and ſeem impertinent to the Text, yet are they not much extravagant, for they muſt lead, and ſhew us how the after paſſages were brought about with the dependances, and on the hinges of a collaterall workmanſhip: and truely, it may amaze a well ſettled judgement to look back into thoſe times, and to conſider how this Duke could attain to ſuch a pitch of greatneſſe, his Father dying in ignominy, and at the Gallows, his eſtate confiſcate, and that for peeling and polling, by the clamor, and crucifige of the people, but when we better think upon it, we finde that he was given up, but as a Sacrifice to p'eaſe the people, not for any offence committed againſt the perſon of the King, ſo that upon the matter he was a Martyr of the Prerogative, and the King in honour could do no leſſe, then give back to his Son the priviledge of his bloud, with the acquirings of his Fathers profeſſion, for he was a Lawyer, and of the Kings Councell, at Law before he came to be *ex interioribus conſiliis*,

where beſides the lickings of his own fingers, he got the King a Maſſe of riches, and that not with the hazard, but the loſſe of his fame and life, for the Kings Fathers ſake. Certain it is, that his ſonne was left rich in purſe and brain, which are good foundations, and full to ambition, and it may be ſuppoſed, he was on all occaſions well heard of the King, as a perſon of marke and compaſſion in his eye, but I finde not that he did put up for advancement, during *Henry* the eights time, although a vaſt aſpirer, and provident ſtorier. It ſeemes he thought the Kings raign was much given to the falling ſickneſſe, but eſpying his time fitting, and the Soveraignty in the hands of a pupill Prince, he thought he might as well, then put up for it, as the beſt, for having then poſſeſſion of bloud, and a purſe, with a head-peece of a vaſt extent, he ſoon got honour, and no ſooner there, but he began to ſide it with the beſt, even with the Protector; and in concluſion got his, and his Brothers heads. ſtill aſpyring, till he expired, in the loſſe of his own, ſo that poſterity may by reading the Father and the Grandfather, make judgement of the ſonne; for we ſhall finde that this *Robert* (whoſe originall we have now traced the better to preſent him) was inheritor of the genius, and craft of his Father; and *Ambroſe*, of the eſtate, of whom hereafter we ſhall make ſome ſhort mention.

We take him now as he was admitted into the Court, and the Queens favour, where he was not to ſeek to play his part well, and dexterioufly. But his play was chiefly at the forgame, not that he was a learner at the latter, but he loved not the after wit, for they report (and I think not untruely) that he was ſeldome behinde hand with his Gameſters, and that they alwayes went away with the loſſe.

He was a very godly perſon, and ſingular well featured, and all his youth well favoured, and of a ſweet aſpect, but high foreheaded, which as I ſhould take it, was of no diſcommendation: but towards his latter end (which with old men, was but a middle age) he grew high coloured and red faced; ſo that the Queen in this, had much of her Father, for (excepting ſome of her kindred, and ſome few that had handſome wits in crooked bodies, ſhe alwayes took perſonage in the way of her election, for the people hath it to this day in proverb, King *Harry* loved a man: Being thus in her grace, ſhe called to minde, the ſufferings of his Anceſtors, both in her Fathers and ſiſters raignes, and reſtored his, and his brothers bloud, creating *Ambroſe* the elder, Earl of *Warwick*, and himſelf, Earl of *Leiceſter*, &c. And he was *ex primitiis*, or of her firſt choice, for he reſted not there, but long enjoyed her favour; and therewith, much what he liſted,

till

till time and emulation (the companions of great ones) had reſolved on his period, and to cover him at his ſetting in a cloud at *Cornebury*, not by ſo violent a death, and by the fatall ſentence of judicature, as that of his Fathers, and Grandfathers was, but as it is ſuggeſted by that poyſon which he had prepared for others, wherein they report him a rare Artiſt, I am not bound to give credit to all vulgar relations, or to the libells of the times, which are commonly forged, and falſified ſuitable to the moods, and humours of men, in paſſion, and diſcontent, but that which leads me to think him no good man, is (amongſt others of known truth) that of my Lord of *Eſſex* death in *Ireland*, and the marriage of his Lady yet living, which I forbear to preſſe, in regard that he is long ſince dead, and others living, whom it may concern.

To take him in the obſervations of his Letters, and Writings (which ſhould beſt ſet him off) for ſuch as fell into my hands, I never yet ſaw a ſtyle or phraſe, more ſeeming religious, and fuller of the ſtrains of devotion, and were they not ſincere, I doubt much of his well being, and I may fear he was too well ſeen in the Aphoriſmes and principles of *Nicholas* the *Florentine*, and in the reaches of *Ceſar Borgia*; and hitherto I have onely touched him in his Courtſhip. I conclude him in his Lance, he was ſent Governour by the Queen to the united States of *Holland*, where we reade not of his wonders, for they ſay that he had more of *Mercury* then *Mars*, and that his device might have been, without prejudice to the great *Ceſar*, *Veni, vidi, redii*.

## *Suſſex.*

HIs Corrivall before mentioned, was *Thomas Radcliff* Earl of *Suſſex*, who, (in his conſtellation was his direct oppoſite) for he was indeed one of the Queens Martialiſts, and did very good ſervice in *Ireland*, at her firſt acceſſion, till ſhe recalled him to the Court, where ſhe made him Lord *Chamberlaine*, but he played not his game with that cunning, and dexterity, as *Leiceſter* did, who was much the more faceate Courtier, though *Suſſex* was thought much the honeſter man, and farre the better ſouldier, but he lay too open on his guard.

He was a goodly Gentleman, and of a brave Noble nature, true and conſtant to his friends and ſervants, he was alſo of a very Noble and ancient Lyneage, honoured through many deſcents by the Title of

of Viſcounts, *Fitzwalters*: Moreover there was ſuch an Antipathy in his nature to that of *Leiceſter*: that being together in Court, and both in high imployments they grew to a direct frowardneſſe, and were in continuall oppoſition, the on ſetting the watch, the other the ſentinell, each on the other actions and motions, for my Lord of *Suſſex* was of a great ſpirit, which backt with the Queens ſpeciall favour, and ſupported by a great and ancient inheritance, could not brook the others Empire: Inſomuch as the Queen upon ſundry occaſions had ſomewhat to do to appeaſe, and attain them, untill death parted the competition, and let the place of *Leiceſter*, who was not long alone without his rivall in grace and command, and to conclude this Favorite, it is confidently affirmed, that lying in his laſt ſickneſſe, he gave this caveat to his friends, I am now paſſing into another world, and I muſt now leave you to your Fortunes, and to the Queens grace, and goodneſſe: but beware of the Gipſey, meaning *Leiceſter*, for he will be to hard for you all, you know not the beſt ſo well as I do.

## Lord *Burleigh*.

I Now come to the next, which was Secretary *William Cecill*, for on the death of the old Marqueſſe of *Winchester*, he came up in his room, a perſon of a moſt ſubtill and active ſpirit, who though he ſtood not altogether by the way of conſtellation, and making up of a part and faction, for he was wholly intentive to the ſervice of his Miſtris, and his dexterity, experience, and merit, challenged a room in the Queens favour, which ecclipſed the others over ſeeming greatneſſe, and made it appear that there were others that ſteered, and ſtood at the Helm beſides himſelf, and more Starres in the Firmament of her grace then, *Vrſa Maior*, or the Bear with the ragged ſtaffe.

He was borne (as they ſay in *Lincolnſhire*, but as ſome upon knowledge averre, of a younger Brother of the *Cecills* of *Hartford*-ſhire, a family (of my owvn knowvledge) though novv private, yet of no mean antiquity, vvho being expoſed, and ſent to the City, as poor Gentleman uſe to do their younger Sonns, he came to be a rich man on *London*-bridge, and purchaſing in *Lincolnſhire*, vvhere this man vvas born, he vvas ſent to *Cambridge*, then to the Innes of Court, and ſo he came to ſerve the Duke of *Somerſet* in the time of his Protecterſhip, as Secretary, and having a pregnancy to great inclinations, he came by degrees to a higher converſation vvith the chiefeſt affairs

affairs of State, and Councels; but on the fall of the Duke he ſtood ſome yeers in umbrage, and without imployment, till the State found and needed his abilities, and though we finde not that he was taken into any place, during *Maries* raign, unleſſe (as ſome have ſaid) towards the laſt, yet the Councell on ſeverall occaſions made uſe of him, and at the Queens entrance he was admitted Secretary of State, afterwards he was made Maſter of the Court of Wards, then Lord Treaſurer, a perſon of moſt requiſite abilities; and indeed the Queen began then to need, and to ſeek out for men of both Garbs, and ſo I conclude, and rank this great Inſtrument of State, amongſt the *Togati*, for he had not to do with the ſword, more then as the great pay-maſter, and Contriver of the Warre, which ſhortly followed, wherein he accompliſhed much thorough his theoricall knowledge at home, and his intelligence abroad, by unlocking the Councells of the Queens enemies.

We muſt now take (and that of truth) into obſervation, that untill the tenth of her raign, her times were calm and ſerene, though ſometimes a little overcaſt, as the moſt glorious Sunne riſings, are ſubject to ſhadowings and droppings in, for the clouds of *Spain*, and Vapors of the holy League, began then to diſperſe and threaten her ſerenity; Moreover, ſhe was then to provide againſt ſome inteſtine ſtorms, which began to gather in the very heart of her Kingdom, all which had a relation, and correſpondency, each with the other to dethrone her, and to diſturbe the publike tranquillity, and therewithall (as a principall work) the eſtabliſhed Religion, for the name of Recuſant began then, and firſt to be known to the World, and till then the Catholiques were no more then Church Papiſts, but were commanded by the Popes expreſſe letters, to appear, and forbear Church going, as they tender their holy Father, and the holy Catholike Church their Mother: ſo that it ſeems the Pope had then his ayms to take a true muſter of his children, but the Queen had the greater advantage, for ſhe likewiſe took tale of her apoſtate Subjects, their ſtrength, and how many they were that had given up their names unto *Baal*, who then by the hands of ſome of his Profilits fixed his Bulls on the Gates of *Pauls*, which diſcharged her Subjects of all fidelity, and layed ſiege to the received faith, and ſo under the vail of the next Succeſſor, to replant the Catholike Religion, ſo that the Queen had then a new task and work in hand, that might well awak her beſt providence, and required a muſter of men of Armes, as well as Courtſhips, and Councels, for the times began then to be quick and active, fitter for ſtronger motions, then thoſe of the Carpet, and meaſure, and it will

be a true note of her magnanimity, that she loved a souldier, and had a propension in her nature to regard, and alwayes to grace them, which the Courtiers taking into observation, took it as an invitation to winne honour, together with their Majesties favour, by exposing themselves to the Warres, especially when the Queens, and the affairs of the Kingdom stood in some necessity of a Souldier, for we have many instances of the Sallies of the Nobility, and Gentry, yea and out of the Court, and her Privy favorits (that had any touch or tincture of *Mars* in their inclinations, and to steal away without licence, and the Queens privity, which had like to have cost some of them dear, so predominant were their thoughts and hopes of honor growing in them, as we may truly observe in the expositions of Sir *Philip Sydney*, my Lord of *Essex*, *Mountioy*, and divers others, whose absence, and the manner of their eruptions, was very distastfull to her: whereof I can here adde a true, and no impertinent Story, and that of the last *Mountioy*, who having twice or thrice, stoln away into *Britain* (where under Sir *John Norris* he had then a company) without the Queens leave and privity, she sent a Messenger unto him, with a strict charge to the generall to see him sent home, when he came into the Queens presence, she fell into a kinde of reviling, demanding how he durst go over without her leave, serve me so quoth she once more, and I will lay you fast enough for running: you will never leave untill you are knockt on the head, as that inconsiderate fellow *Sydney* was, you shall go when I send you, in the mean time see that you lodge in the Court (which was then at *White-Hall*) where you may follow your Book, read and discourse of the Warres.

But to our purpose it fell out happily to those, and (as I may say) to those times, that the Queen during the calm of her raign was not idle, nor rockt a sleep with security, for she had been very provident in the Reparation, and Augmentation of her Shipping, and Ammunition; and I know not, whether by a foresight of policy, or an instinct, it came about, or whether it was an act of her compassion. But it is most certain, that she sent Levies, and no small Troopes to the assistance of the revolted States of *Holland*, before she had received any affront from the King of *Spain*, that might deserve, or tend to a breach in hostility, which the Papists to this day maintain, was the provocation, and cause of the after Warres, but omitting what might be said to this point, those Netherland Warres were the Queens Seminaries, and the Nurseries of very many brave Souldiers, and so were likewise the Civill Warres of *France* (whither she sent five severall Armies) the Fenceschooles that inured the youth

and

and Gallantry of the Kingdome, and it was a *Militia* wherein they were daily in acquaintance, with the discipline of the *Spaniards*, who were then turned the Queens inveterate enemies.

And this have I taken into observation, her *Dies Halcionis*, those yeers of hers which were more serene and quiet then those that followed, which though they were not lesse propitious, as being touched more with the point of honour and victory, yet were they troubled, and ever clouded over, both with domestiques, and forraign macchinations, and it is already quoted, they were such as awakened her spirits, and made her cast about how to defend, rather by offending, and by the way of diversion to prevent all invasions, then to expect them, which was a peice of policy of the times, and with this I have noted the causes or *principia* of the Warres following, and likewise pointed to the seed-plots, from whence she took up those brave men, and plants of honour, which acted on the theatre of *Mars*, and on whom she dispersed the rayes of her grace, which were persons in their kindes of rare vertues, and such as might (out of height of merit) pretend interest to her favour, of which rank, the number will equall, if not exceed that of the Gown-men, in recount of whom I proceed with Sir *Philip Sydney*.

## Sir *Philip Sydney*.

HE was sonne to Sir *Henry Sydney*, Lord Deputy of *Ireland*, and President of *Wales*, a person of great parts, and in no mean grace with the Queen, his Mother was Sister to my Lord of *Leicester*, from whence we may conjecture, how the Father stood up in the place of honour, and imployment, so that his descent was apparantly noble on both sides; for his education, it was such as travell, and the university could afford, or his Tutors infuse, for after an incredible proficiency in all the species of learning, he left the Academiall life, for that of the Court; whither he came by his Uncles invitation, famed aforehand by a noble report of his accomplishments, which together with the state of his person, framed by a naturall propension to Armes, he soon attracted the good opinion of all men, and was so highly prized in the good opinion of the Queen, that she thought the Court deficient without him, and whereas (through the fame of his deserts) he was in the election, for the Kingdome of *Pole*, she refused to further his advancement, not out of emulation, but out of fear to loose the jewell of her

times; he married the Daughter and ſole heir of Sir *Francis Walſingham*, then Secretary of State, a Lady deſtinated to the Bed of honour, who (after his deplorable death at *Zutphen* in the Netherlands, where he was Governour of *Vliſhing*, and at the time of his Vncles being there) was married to my Lord of *Eſſex*, and ſince his death, to my Lord of Saint *Albans*, all perſons of the ſword, and otherwiſe of great honour and vertue.

They have a very quaint, and factious figment of him, that *Mars* and *Mercury* fell at variance, whoſe ſervant he ſhould be, and there is an *Epigrammiſt* that ſaith, that Art and Nature had ſpent their excelleneies in his faſhioning, and fearing they ſhould not end what they begun, they beſtowed him on Fortune, and nature ſtood muſing, and amaſed to behold her own work. But theſe are the petulancies of Poets.

Certain it is, he was a noble and matchleſſe Gentleman, and it may be juſtly ſaid without hiperboles of fiction, as it was of *Cato Vticenſis*, that he ſeemed to be borne, to that onely which he went about *Verſatilis ingenii*, as *Plutarch* hath it, but to ſpeak more of him, were to make him leſſe.

## Sir *Francis Walſingham*.

SIR *Francis Walſingham*, (as we have ſaid) had the honour to be Sir *Philip Sydneys* Father in Law, he was a Gentleman (at firſt) of a good houſe: but of a better education, and from the Vniverſity travelled for the reſt of his learning, he was doubtleſſe the beſt Linguiſt of the times, but knew beſt how to uſe his own tongue, whereby he came to be imployed in the cheifeſt affairs of State; he was ſent Ambaſſador into *France*, and ſtayed there Leiger long, in the heat of the Civill Warres, and at the ſame time, that Monſieur was here a Suitor to the Queen, and if I be not miſtaken, he played the very ſame part there, as ſince *Gundamore* did heer; at his return he was taken principall Secretary, and was one of the great Engines of State, and of the times, high in the Queens favour, and a watchfull ſervant over the ſafety of his Miſtris.

They note him to have had certain curioſities, and ſecret wayes of intelligence above the reſt, but I muſt confeſſe I am to ſeek; Wherefore he ſuffered *Parry* to play ſo long on the hook, before he hoyſed him up; and I have been a little curious in the ſearch thereof, though I have not to do with the *Arcana Imperii*.

For

For to know is sometimes a burthen, and I remember, that it was *Ovids crimen aut error*, that he saw too much. But I hope these are Collaterals of no danger; but that *Parry* having an intent to kill the Queen, made the way of his accesse, by betraying of others, and impeaching of the Priests of his own correspondency, and thereby had accesse and conference with the Queen; and also oftentimes familiar, and private conference with *Walsingham*, will not be the quere of the Mystery, for the Secretary might have had end of discovery on a further maturity of the Treason, but that after the Queen knew *Parryes* intent, why she should then admit him to private Discourse, and *Walsingham* to suffer it, considering the condition of all assaylngs, and to permit him to go, where, and whether he listed, and onely on the security of a dark sentinell set over him, was a peece of reach and hazard, beyond my apprehension.

I must again professe, that having read many of his Letters (for they are commonly sent to my Lord of *Leicester*, and *Burleigh* out of *France*, containing many fine passages, and secrets, yet if I might have been beholding to his Cyphers (whereof they are full) they would have told pretty tales of the times, but I must now close up, and rank him amongst the *Togati*, yet chief of those that layed the foundation of the *French* and *Dutch* Warres, which was another peece of his fineneſse, and of the times, with one observation more; that he was one of the great allayes of the Austerian embraecements, for both himself and *Stafford* that preceded him, might well have been compared to the fiend in the Gospel, that sowed his tares in the night, so did they their seeds of division in the dark, and it is a likely report that they father on him, at his return, that the Queen said unto him with some sensibility of the *Spanish* designes, on *France*, Madam I beseech you be content not to fear, the *Spaniard* hath a great appetite, and an excellent digestion, but I have fitted him with a Bone for this twenty yeers, that your Majesty shall have no cause to doubt him, provided that if the fire chance to slack, which I have kindled, you will be ruled be me, and now, and then cast in some *English* fewell, which will revive the flame.

# Willoughby.

MY Lord *Willoughby*, was one of the Queens first sword men, he was of the ancient extract of the *Bartuts*, but more ennobled by his Mother, who was Dutches of *Suffolk*.

He was a great Master of the Art Military, and was sent Generall into *France*, and commanded the second of five Armies, that the Queen sent thither in ayd of the *French*: I have heard it spoken that had he not slighted the Court, but applyed himself to the Queen, he might have enjoyed a plentifull portion of her grace, and it was his saying (and it did him no good) that he was none of the *Reptilia*, intimating, that he could not creep on the ground, and that the Court was not his Element, for indeed as he was a great Souldier, so was he of a suitable magnanimity, and could not brook the obsequiousnesse, and assiduity of the Court, and as he then was somewhat descending from youth, happily he had, an *animum reverendi*, and to make a safe retreat.

# Sir Nicholas Bacon.

I Come to another of the *Togati*, Sir *Nicholas Bacon*, an arch peice of Wit and Wisedome, he was a Gentleman, and a man of Law, and of great knowledge therein, whereby, together with his other parts of learning and dexterity, he was promoted to be Keeper of the great Seal, and being of Kin to the Treasurer *Burleigh*, had also the help of his hand to bring him into the Queens favour, for he was abundantly factious, which took much with the Queen, when it was suited with the season, as he was well able to judge of his times; he had a very quaint saying, and he used it often to good purpose, that he loved the jest well, but not the losse of his friend: he would say, and that though he knew it, *Vansquisque sine fortune faber*, was a true and good principle, yet the most in number were those that marred themselves, but I will never forgive that man, that looseth himself, to be rid of his jest.

He was Father to that refined wit, which since hath acted a disasterous part, on the publike stage, and of late, sate in his Fathers room, as Lord Chancellor; those that lived in his age, and from whence I have taken this little modell of him, gives him a lively Character, and they decipher him, for another *Solon*, and the *Synon*

of

of theſe times, ſuch a one as *Oedipus* was in diſſolving of riddles; doubtleſſe, he was as able an inſtrument, and it was his commendation, that his head was the Mawle (for it was a great one,) and therein he kept the Wedge, that entred the knotty peeces, that came to the Table: and now I muſt again fall back, to ſmooth, and plain away to the reſt that is behinde, but not from the purpoſe.

There were about theſe times, two Rivals in the Queens favour, old Sir *Francis Knowles*, Controuller of the Houſe, and Sir *Henry Norris*, whom ſhe called up at a Parliament to ſit with the Peers in the higher Houſe, as Lord *Norris* of *Rycot*, who had married the Daughter and Heir of the old Lord *Williams* of *Tame*, a Noble perſon, and to whom in the Queens adverſity, ſhe had been committed to ſafe cuſtody, and from him had received, more then ordinary obſervances. Now ſuch was the goodneſſe of the Queens nature, that ſhe neither forgot the good turns received from the Lord *Williams*, neither was ſhe unmindefull of this Lord *Norris*, whoſe Father, in her Fathers time, and in the buſineſſe of her mother dyed in a noble cauſe, and in the juſtification of her innocency.

## Lord *Norris*.

MY Lord *Norris* had by this Lady an ample iſſue, which the Queen highly reſpected, for he had ſix ſonnes, and all Martiall brave men, the firſt was *William* his eldeſt, and Father to the late Earl of *Berk*-ſhire, Sir *John*, Vulgarly called, Generall *Norris*, Sir *Edward*, Sir *Thomas*, Sir *Henry*, and *Maximilian*, men of an haughty courage, and of great experience in the conduct of Millitary affairs, and to ſpeak in the Character of their merit, they were ſuch perſons of ſuch renown, and worth, as future times muſt out of duty, owe them the debt of an honourable memory.

## *Knowles*.

SIR *Francis Knowles*, was ſomewhat of the Queens affinity, and had likewiſe no incompetent iſſue, for he had alſo *William* his Eldeſt, and ſince Earl of *Banbury*, Sir *Thomas*, Sir *Robert*, and Sir *Francis*, if I be not a little miſtaken in their names, and Marſhalling; and there was alſo the Lady *Lettice*, a Siſter of theſe, who was firſt Counteſſe of *Eſſex*, and after of *Leiceſter*, and theſe were alſo brave

men

men in their times, and places; but they were of the Court, and Carpet, not led by the genious of the Camp.

Between these two Families, there was (as it falleth out amongst great Ones, and Competitors for favour) no great correspondency, and there were some Seeds, either of emulation, or distrust, cast between them, which had they not been disjoyned in the residence of of their persons, (as it was the Fortune of their employments) the one side attending the Court, the other the Pavillion,

Surely, they would have broken out into some kinde of hostility, or at least they would have wrastled one in the other, like Trees, incircled with joy, for there was a time when (both these Fraternities being met at Court:) there passed a challenge between them at certain exercises (the Queen and the old men being Spectators) which ended in a flat quarrell amongst them all) and I am perswaded (though I ought not to judge) that there were some reliques of this fewd, that were long after the causes of the one Families (almost utter) extirpation, and of the others improsperity: for it was a known truth, that so long as my Lord of *Leicester* lived, who was the main Pillar of the one side, as having married the Sister, none of the other side took any deep rooting in the Court: though otherwise they made their wayes to honour by their swords, and that which is of more note (considering my Lord of *Leicesters* use of men of Armes, being shortly after sent Governour to the revolted States, and no Souldier himself) is that, he made no more accompt of Sir *John Norris*, a Souldier then deservedly famoused, and trained from a Page, under the discipline of the great Captain of Christendome, the Admirall Castillion, and of command in the *French*, and *Dutch* Warres, almost twenty yeers. It is of further observation, that my Lord of *Essex* (after *Leicesters* decease) though initated to Armes, and honoured by the Generall, in the *Portugall* expedition: whether out of instigation (as it hath been thought) or out of ambition and jealousie, to be ecclipsed, and over shadowed by the fame and splendor of this great Commander, loved him not in sincerity. Moreover, certain it is, he not onely crusht, and (upon all occasions) queld the growth of this brave man, and his famous Brethren, but therewith drew on his own fatall end, by undertaking the *Irish* Action; in a time when he left the Court, empty of friends, and full fraught with his profest enemies: but I forbear to extend my self in any further relation upon this Subject, as having left some notes of truth, in these two noble Families, which I would present, and therewith toucht somewhat, which I would not, if the equity of the Narration would have admitted an intermission.

Sir

# Sir *John Perrot.*

SIR *John Perrot* was a goodly Gentleman, and of the ſword, and as he was of a very ancient deſcent, as an heir to many abſtracts of gentry, eſpecially from *Guy de Bryan* of *Lawhern*, ſo was he of a vaſt eſtate, and came not to the Court for want, and to theſe adjuncts, he had the endowments of courage, and height of ſpirit, had it lighted on the allay of temper, and diſcretion the defect, whereof, with a native freedome, and boldneſſe of ſpeech, drew him on to a clouded ſetting, and laid him open to the ſpleen and advantage of his enemies, amongſt whom Sir *Chriſtopher Hatton* was profeſt. He was yet a wiſe man, and a brave Courtier, but rough, and participating more of active then ſedentary motions, as being in his conſtellation deſtinated for Armes. There is a quere of ſome denotations, how he came to receive his foyl, and that in the Cataſtrophe, for he was ſtrengthned with honourable allyances and the privy friendſhips of the Court.

My Lord of *Leiceſter* and *Burleigh*, (both his contemporaries and familiars. But that there might be (as the Adage hath it) falſity in friendſhip, and we may reſt ſatisfied, that there is no diſpute againſt fate.

They quote him, for a perſon that loved too ſtand to much alone, and on his own legs, of too often receſſes, and diſcontinuance from the Queens preſence, a fault which is incompetible with the wayes of Court and favour.

He was ſent Lord Deputy into *Ireland*, (as it was thought) for a kinde of haughtineſſe of ſpirit, and repugnancy in Councels: or as others have thought, the fitteſt perſon, then to bridle the inſolency of the *Iriſh*, and probable it is, that both theſe (conſidering the ſway) that he would have at the board, and head in the Queens) concurred, and did a little conſpire his remove, and his ruine. But into *Ireland* he went, where he did the Queen very great and many ſervices, if the ſurpluſage of the meaſure did not abate the value of the merit, as after times found that to be no Paradox, for to ſave the Queens purſe (which both her ſelf) and my Lord Treaſurer *Burleigh* ever took for good ſervices) he impoſed on the *Iriſh* the charge of bearing their own armes, which both gave them the poſſeſſion, and taught them the uſe of weapons, which proved in the end a moſt fatall work, both in the profuſion of bloud and treaſure.

But at his return, and on ſome accompt ſent home before, touching the ſtate of the Kingdome, the aſſiduous teſtimonies of her grace towards him, till by his retreat to his Caſtle at *Cay*, where he was then building, and out of deſire to be in command at home (as he had been abroad) together with the hatred and practiſe of *Hatton*, then in high favour, whom not long before, he had too bitterly tanted for his dancing, he was accuſed of high Treaſon, and for high words, and a forged letter condemned, though the Queen, on the news of his condemnation, ſwore by her wonted oath, that they were all knaves; and they deliver with aſſurance, that on his return to the Tower, after his Tryall, he ſaid in oaths, and in fury, to the Lieuteuant Sir *Owen Hopton*, what will the Queen ſuffer her Brother to be offered up, as a Sacrifice to the envy of my fiſking adverſaries; which being made known to the Queen, and the warrant for his execution tendered, and ſomewhat enforced, ſhe refuſed to ſigne it, and ſwore he ſhould not dye, for he was an honeſt, and a faithfull man: and ſurely, though not altogether to ſet up our reſt, and faith upon tradition, and upon old reports, as that Sir *Thomas Perrot* his Father was a Gentleman of the privy Chamber, to *Henry* the eigth, and in the Court married to a Lady of great honour, of the Kings familiarity, which are preſumptions of ſome implication: But if we go a little further, and compare his Picture, his qualities, geſture, and voyce, with that of the Kings, which memory retains yet amongſt us, they will plead ſtrongly, that he was a ſubreptious childe of the bloud Royall.

Certain it is, that he lived not long in the Tower, and that after his deceaſe, Sir *Thomas Perrot* his ſonne (then of no mean eſteem with the Queen) having before married my Lord of *Eſſex* Siſter, ſince Counteſſe of *Northumberland*, had reſtitution of all his Lands, though after his deceaſe alſo (which immediately followed) the Crown reſumed his eſtate, and took advantage of the former attainder. And to ſay the truth, the Prieſts forged letter, was at his arraignment, thought but as a fiction of envy, and was ſoone after exploded by the Prieſts own confeſſion, but that which moſt exaſperated the Queen, and gave advantage to his enemies, was (as Sir *Walter Ralegh* takes into his obſervation) words of diſdain, for the Queen by ſharp and reprehenſive Letters, had nettled him, and ſhortly after ſending others of approbation, commending his ſervice, and intimating an invaſion from *Spain*, which he no ſooner peruſed, but he ſaid publiquely in the great Chamber at *Dublin*: Lo now ſhe is ready to piſſe her ſelf for fear of the *Spaniard*; I am again one of her white Boys.

Words

Words which are ſubject to a various conſtruction, and tended to ſome diſreputation of his Soveraign, and ſuch as may ſerve for inſtruction to perſons in place of honour, and command to beware of the violences of nature, but eſpecially of the exorbitances of the tongue: and ſo I conclude him with this double obſervation, the one of the innocency of his intentions (exempt and clear from the guilt of Treaſon) and diſloyalty, the other of the greatneſſe of his heart, for at his arraignment he was ſo little dejected, by what might be alleaged and proved againſt him, that he rather grew troubled with choller, and in a kinde of exaſpiration deſpiſed his Iury, though of the order of Knighthood, and of the ſpeciall Gentry, claiming the priviledge of tryall, by the Peers, and Barronage of the Realm, ſo prevalent was that of his native genious, and the haughtineſſe of his ſpirit, which accompanied him to his laſt, and till (any diminution of courage) it brake in peeces, the cords of his magnanimity, for he dyed ſuddenly in the Tower, and when it was thought the Queen did intend his inlargement, with the reſtitution of his poſſeſſions, which were then very great, and comparable to moſt of the Nobility.

## *Hattor.*

SIR *Chriſtopher Hattor* came into the Court, as his oppoſite, Sir *John Perrot* was wont to ſay, by the Galliard, for he came thither as a private Gentleman of the Innes of Court in a Mask, and for his activity, and perſon, which was tall, and proportionable, taken into her favour, he was firſt made vice Chamberlain, and ſhortly afterward advanced to the place of Lord Chancellor; a Gentleman that beſides the graces of his perſon, and dancing, had alſo the adjectaments of a ſtrong and ſubtill capacity, one that could ſoon learn the diſcipline and garb, both of the times and Court, the truth is, he had a large proportion of gifts, and endowments, but too much of the ſeaſon of envy, and he was a meer vegetable of the Court, that ſprung up at night, and ſunk again at his noon.

## Lord *Effingham.*

MY Lord of *Effingham*, though a Courtier betimes, yet I finde not, that the Sunſhine of her favour, broke out upon him, untill

ſhe took him into the Ship, and made him high Admirall of *England*, for his extract, it may ſuffice that he was the ſonne of a *Howard*, and of a Duke of *Norfolk*.

And for his perſon, as goodly a Gentleman, as the times had any, if nature had not been more intentive to compleat his perſon, then Fortune to make him rich, for the times conſidered which were then active, and a long time after lucrative, he dyed not wealthy, yet the honeſter man, though it ſeems the Queens purpoſe was to tender the occaſion of his advancement, and to make him capable of more honour, which at his return from *Cadize* accounts, ſhe conferred it upon him, creating him Earl of *Nottingham*, to the great diſcontent of his Colleague, my Lord of *Eſſex*, who then grew acceſſive in the Appetite of her favour, and the truth was ſo exorbitant in the limitation of the Soveraigne aſpect, that it much alienated the Queens grace from him, and drew others together with the Admirall, to a combination, and to conſpire his ruine: and though I have heard it from that party (I mean of the Admiralls faction) that it lay not in his proper power to hurt my Lord of *Eſſex*, yet he had more followers, and ſuch as were well skilled in ſetting of the Gynne, but I leave this, to theſe of an other age.

It is out of doubt, that the Admirall was a good honeſt, and a brave man, and a faithfull ſervant to his Miſtris, and ſuch a one as the Queen out of her own Princely judgement, knew to be a fit inſtrument for that ſervice, for ſhe was no ill proficient in the reading of men, as well as Books, and his ſundry expeditions, as that afore mentioned, and 88. doth both expreſſe his worth, and manifeſt the Queens truſt, and the opinion ſhe had of his fidelity, and conduct.

Moreover, the *Howards* were of the Queens alliance, and conſanguinity by her mother, which ſwayed her affection; and bent it toward this great houſe, and it was a part of her naturall propenſion, to grace and ſupport ancient nobility, where it did not intrench, neither invade her intereſt, for on ſuch treſpaſſes ſhe was quick and tender, and would not ſpare any whatſoever, as we may obſerve in the caſe of the Duke, and my Lord of *Hereford*, whom ſhe much favoured, and countenanced, till they attempted the forbidden fruit, the fault of the laſt, being in the ſevereſt interpretation, but a treſpaſſe of incroachment, but in the firſt it was taken for a ryot againſt the Crown, and her own Soveraign power, and as I have ever thought, the cauſe of her averſion againſt the reſt of the houſe, and the Dukes great Father in Law *Fitz Allen*, Earl of *Arundell*, a perſon of the firſt rank in her affections before theſe, and ſome other jealouſies made a

ſeparation

ſeparation between them, this noble Lord, and the Lord *Thomas Howard*, ſince Earl of *Suffolk*, ſtanding alone in her grace, the reſt in umbrage.

## Sir *John Packington*.

SIR *John Packington* was a Gentleman of no mean family, and of form and feature, no way diſpiſeable, for he was a brave Gentleman, and a very fine Courtier, and for the time which he ſtayed there, (which was not laſting) very high in her grace, but he came in, and went out, and thorough diſaſſiduity drew the Curtain between himſelf and the light of her grace, and then death overwhelmed the remnant, and utterly deprived him of recovery, and they ſay of him, that had he brought leſſe to the Court then he did, he might have carried away more then he brought, for he had a time on it, but an ill husband of opportunity.

## Lord *Hunſdon*.

MY Lord of *Hunſdon* was of the Queens neereſt Kindred, and on the deceaſe of *Suſſex*, both he, and his ſonne took the place of Lord Chamberlain, he was a faſt man to his Prince, and firm in his friends and ſervants, and though he might ſpeak big, and therein would be born out, yet was he not the more dreadfull, but leſſe harmfull, and farre from the practiſe of my Lord of *Leiceſters* inſtructions, for he was down right, and I have heard thoſe that both knew him well, and had intereſt in him, ſay merrily of him, that his Latine, and his diſſimulation were both alike, and that his cuſtome of ſwearing, and obſcenity in ſpeaking, made him ſeem a worſe Chriſtian then he was, and a better Knight of the Carpet, then he ſhould be, as he lived in a ruffling time, ſo he loved ſword and buckler men, and ſuch as our Fathers were wont to call men of their hands, of which ſort, he had many brave Gentleman that followed him, yet not taken for a popular and dangerous perſon, and this is one that ſtood amongſt the *Togati*, of an honeſt ſtout heart, and ſuch a one (as upon occaſion) would have fought for his Prince, and his Country, for he had the charge of the Queens perſon, both in the Court, and in the Camp at *Tilbury*.

# Rawleigh.

SIR *Walter Rawleigh* was on that (it seems) fortune had pickt out of purpose, of whom to make an example, or to use as her Tennis-Ball, thereby to shew what she could do, for she tost him up of nothing, and to and fro to greatnesse, and from thence down to little more, then to that wherein she found him (a bare Gentleman) not that he was lesse, for he was well descended, and of good allyance, but poore in his beginnings; and for my Lord of *Oxfords* jest of him (the Iack, and an upstart) we all know, it savours more of emulation, and his humor, then of truth, and it is a certain note of the times, that the Queen in her choice, never took into her favour a meer new man, or a Mechanick, as *Comines* observes of *Lewis* the eleventh of *France*, who did serve himself with persons of unknown Parents, such as was *Oliver* the Barber, whom he created Earl of *Dunoyes*, and made him *ex secretis consiliis*, and alone in his favour, familiarity: his approaches to the Vniversity, and Innes of Court were the grounds of his improvement, but they were rather excursions, then sieges, or settings down, for he stayed not long in a place, and being the youngest brother, and the house diminished in Patrimony, he foresaw his own destiny that he was first to roule (through want and disability, to subsist otherwayes) before he could come to a repose, and as the stone doth by long lying, gather mosse: he first exposed himself to the Land service of *Ireland*, (a *Militia*) which then did not yeild him food and rayment, (for it was ever very poore) nor had he patience to stay there, (though shortly after he came thither again) under the command of my Lord *Grey*, but with his own Colours flying in the field, having in the interim cast a new chance, both in the Low-Countries, and in a voyage to Sea; and if ever man drew vertue out of necessity, it was he, therewith was he the great example of industry, and though he might then have taken that of the Merchant to himself, *Per mare, per terras, currit mercator ad Indos*, He might also have said, and truely with the Phylosopher, *Omnia mea mecum porto:* For it was a long time before he could brag of more then he carried at his back, and when he got on the winning side, it was his commendation, that he took pains for it, and underwent many various adventures for his after perfection, and before he came into the publike note of the world: and it may appear how he came up (*per ardua*) *Per varios casus per tot discrimina rerum*, not pulled up by chance, or by any gentle admittance of Fortune, I will briefly

briefly describe his native parts, and those of his own acquiring, which were the hopes of his rising.

He had in the outward man, a good presence, in a handsome and well compacted person, a strong naturall wit, and a better judgement, with a bold, and plausable tongue, whereby he could set out his parts to the best advantage, and to these he had the adjuncts of some generall learning, which by diligence he enforced to a great augmentation, and perfection; for he was an indefatigable Reader, whether by Sea or Land, and none of the least observers both of men, and the times, and I am confident, that among the second causes, of his growth, that variance between him, and my Lord *Grey*, in his descent into *Ireland*, was a principall, for it drew them both over to the Councell Table, there to plead their cause, where (what advantage he had in the cause I know not) but he had much the better, in the telling of his tale, and so much, that the Queen and the Lords, took no slight mark of the man, and his parts, for from thence he came to be known, and to have a cesse to the Queen, and the Lords, and then we are not to doubt how such a man would comply, and learn the way of progression, and whether or no my Lord of *Leicester* had then cast in a good for him, to the Queen which would have done no harme, I do not determine: but true it is, he had gotten the Queens ear at a trice, and she began to be taken with his elocution, and loved to hear his reasons, to her demands, and the truth is she took him for a kinde of Oracle, which nettled them all, yea those that he relyed on, began to take this his suddain favour for an Allarum, and to be sensible of their own supplantation, and to project his, which made him shortly after sing, *Fortune my foe, &c.* So that finding his favour declining, and falling into a recesse, he undertook a new perigrination to leave that *Terra infirma* of the Court, for that of the Warres, and by declining himself, and by absence to expell his, and the passion of his enemies, which in Court, was a strange device of recovery, but that he knew, there was some ill office done him, that he durst not attempt to minde any other wayes, then by going aside, thereby to teach envy a new way of forgetfulnesse, and not so much as to think of him, howsoever he had it alwayes in minde never to forget himself, and his device took so well, that at his return he came in (as Rammes do, by going backward) with the greater strength, and so continued to her last, great in her grace, and Captain of the Guard, where I must leave him, but with this observation, that though he gained much at the Court, yet he took it not out of the Exchequer, or meerly out of the Queens purse, but by his wit, and the help of the Prerogative, for the Queen

was

was never profuſe in the delivering out of her treaſure, but payed many, and moſt of her ſervants part in money, and the reſt with grace, which as the caſe ſtood, was taken for good payment, leaving the arreare of recompence due to their merit, to her great Succeſſor, who payed them all with advantage.

## *Grevill.*

SIR *Fauk Grevill*, ſince Lord *Brook*, had no mean place in her favour, neither did he hold it for any ſhort tearm, for if I be not deceived, he had the longeſt leaſe, and the ſmootheſt time without rub of any of her Favorits; he came to the Court in his youth and prime, or that is the time or never, he vvas a brave Gentleman, and honourably deſcended from *Willoughby* Lord *Brook*, and Admirall to *Henry* the 7. neither illiterate, for he vvas, as he vvould often profeſſe a friend to Sir *Philip Sydney*, and there are of his now extant ſome fragments of his poem, and of thoſe times, which do intereſt him in the Muſes, and which ſhews, the Queens election had ever a noble conduct, and it motions more of vertue and judgement, then of fancy. I finde that he neither ſought for, or obtained any great place or preferment in Court, during all the time of his attendance, neither did he need it, for he came thither backt with a plentifull Fortune, which as himſelf was wont to ſay, was the better held together by a ſingle life, wherein he lived and dyed a conſtant Courtier of the Ladies.

## *Eſſex.*

MY Lord of *Eſſex* (as Sir *Henry Wotton* a Gentleman of great parts, and partly of his times, and retinue obſerves) had his introduction by my Lord of *Leiceſter*, who had married his mother, a tye of affinity, which beſides a more urgent obligation might have invited his care to advance him, his fortune being then (and through his Fathers infelicity) grown low; but that the ſonne of a Lord *Ferrers* of *Chaſley*, Viſcount *Hartford*, and Earl of *Eſſex* (who was of the ancient Nobility) and formerly in the Queens good grace, could not have a room in her favour, without the aſſiſtance of *Leiceſter*, was beyond the rule of her nature, which as I have elſewhere taken into obſervation,

obſervation, was ever inclineable to favour the nobility: ſure it is, that he no ſooner appeared in Court, but he took with the Queen and Courtiers, and I beleeve they all could not chooſe, but look thorough the Sacrifice of the Father, on his living ſonne, whoſe Image by the remembrance of former paſſages, was a freſh, (like the bleeding of men murdered) repreſented to the Court, and offered up as a Subject of compaſſion to all the Kingdome. There was in this young Lord together with a moſt goodly perſon, a kinde of urbanity, or innate curteſie, which both wonne the Queen, and too much took upon the people, to gaze upon the new adopted ſonne of her favour: and as I go along, it were not amiſſe to take into obſervation too notable quotations: the firſt was a violent indulgency of the Queen, (which incident to old age, where it encounters with a pleaſing and ſutable object) towards this Lord, all which argued a none perpetuity, the ſecond was a fault in the object of her grace; my Lord himſelf, who drew in too faſt, like a childe ſucking on an over uberous Nurſe, and had there been a more decent decorum obſerved in both, or either of thoſe, without doubt, the unity of their affections, had been more permanent, and not ſo in and out as they were, like an inſtrument ill tuned, and lapſing to diſcord.

The greater errour of the two (though unwillingly) I am conſtrained to impoſe on my Lord of *Eſſex*, or rather on his youth, and none of the leaſt of his blame, on thoſe that ſtood Sentinels about him, who might have adviſed him better, but that like men intoxicated with hopes, they likewiſe had ſuckt in with the moſt, and of their Lords receipt, and ſo like *Cæſars* would have all or none, a rule quite contrary to nature, and the moſt indulgent parents, who though they may expreſſe more affection to one in the abundance of bequeſts; yet cannot forget ſome Legacies, juſt diſtributives, and dividents to others, of their begetting; and how hatefull partiallity proves, every dayes experience tells us, out of which common conſideration might have framed to their hands a maxime of more diſcretion for the conduct and management of their now graced Lord and Maſter.

But to omit that of infuſion, and to do right to truth, my Lord of *Eſſex* (even of thoſe that truly loved and honoured him, was noted for too bold an ingroſſer, both of fame and favour, and of this (without offence to the living, or treading on the ſacred urne of the dead) I ſhall preſent a truth, and a paſſage yet in memory.

My Lord *Mowntjoy*, (who was another childe of her favour) being newly come to Court, and then but Sir *Charles Blunt* (for my Lord

*William* his Elder Brother, was then living) had the good fortune one day to runne very well a Tilt, and the Queen therewith was ſo well pleaſed, that ſhe ſent him in token of her favour, a Queen at *Cheſſe* of gold richly ennameled, which his ſervants had the next day faſtned on his Arme, with a Crymſon ribband, which my Lord of *Eſſex* as he paſſed through the Privy Chamber, eſpying, with his cloak caſt under his Arme, the better to commend it to the view, enquired what it was, and for what cauſe there fixed, Sir *Foulk Grevill* told him, that it was the Queens favour, which the day before, and after the Tilting ſhe had ſent him, whereat my Lord of *Eſſex* in a kinde of emulation, and as though he would have limited her favour, ſaid now I perceive, every fool muſt have a favour, This bitter and publikely affront, came to Sir *Charles Blunts* eare, who ſent him a challenge, which was accepted by my Lord, and they met neer *Marybone Park*, where my Lord was hurt in the thigh, and diſarmed; the Queen miſſing the men, was very curious to learn the truth, and when at laſt, it was whiſpered out, ſhe ſwore by Gods death, it was fit that ſome one or other ſhould take him down, and teach him better manners, otherwiſe there would be no rule with him: and here I note the inition of my Lords friendſhip, with *Mountjoy*, which the Queen her ſelf did then conjure.

Now for fame, we need not go farre, for my Lord of *Eſſex* having borne a grudge to Generall *Norris*, who had (unwittingly) offered to undertake the action of *Britain* with fewer men, then my Lord had before demanded, on his return with victory, and a glorious report of his valour, he was then thought the onely man for the *Iriſh* Warre, wherein my Lord of *Eſſex* ſo wrought, by deſpiſing the number, and quality of Rebels, that *Norris* was ſent over with a ſcanted force, joyned with the reliques of the veterane Troops of *Britain*, of ſet purpoſe (as it fell out) to ruine *Norris*, and the Lord *Burrows*, by my Lords procurement ſent at his heels, and to command in chief, and to confine *Norris* onely to his Government at *Munſter*, which brake the great heart of the Generall, to ſee himſelf undervalued, and undermined by my Lord and *Burrows*, which was as the Proverb ſpeaks it, *Imbecilles docere ſenes*.

My Lord *Burrows*, in the beginning of his perſecution dyed, whereupon the Queen was fully bent to have ſent over *Mountioy*, which my Lord of *Eſſex* utterly diſliked, and oppoſed with many reaſons, and by arguments of contempt againſt *Mountioy*, his then profeſſed friend and familiar, ſo predominant were his words, to reap the honour of cloſing up that Warre, and all other.

Now the way being opened and plained by his own Workman-

ſhip,

ſhip, and ſo handled that none durſt appear to ſtand for the place, at laſt, vvith much ado, he obtained his ovvn ends, and vvithall his fatall deſtruction, leaving the Queen and the Court (vvhere he ſtood firm, and impregnable in her grace) to men that long had fought, and vvatcht their times to give him the trip, and could never finde any opportunity, but this of his abſence, and of his ovvn creation, and theſe are the true obſervations of his Appetite, and inclinations, vvhich vvere not of any true proportion, but carried and tranſported vvith an over deſire, and thirſtines after fame, and that deceitfull fame of popularity, and to help on his Cataſtrophe: I obſerve likevviſe tvvo ſorts of people, that had a hand in his fall, the firſt vvas the Souldiery, vvhich all flockt unto him, as foretelling a mortality, and are commonly of blunt, and too rough Counſells, and many times diſſonant from the time of the Court, and the State; the other ſort vvere of his family, his ſervants, and his ovvn creatures, ſuch as vvere bound by the rules of ſafety, and obligations of fidelity to have looked better to the ſteering of that Boat, wherein they themſelves were carried, and not have ſuffered it to float and runne on ground, with thoſe empty Sailes of Fame and Tumor of popular applauſe, me thinks one honeſt man or other, that had but the office of bruſhing his cloaths, might have whiſpered in his ear, my Lord look to it, this multitude that followes you, will either devoure you, or undo you; ſtrive not to rule, and over rule all, for it will coſt hot water, and it will procure envy, and if needs your genius muſt have it ſo, let the Court, and the Queens preſence, be your ſtation: but as I have ſaid, they had ſuckt too much of their Lords milk, and inſteed of withdrawing, they blew the Coals of his ambition, and infuſed into him too much of the Spirit of glory: yea, and mixed the goodneſſe of his nature with a touch of revenge, which is ever accompanied with a deſtiny of the ſame fate, and of this number there were ſome of inſufferable natures about him, that towards his laſt, gave deſperate advice, ſuch as his integrity abhorred, and his fidelity forbad, amongſt whom Sir *Henry Wotton* notes (without injury) his Secretary *Cuffe*, a vile man, and of a perverſe nature, I could alſo name others, that when he was in the right courſe of recovery, and ſettling to moderation, would not ſuffer a receſſe in him, but ſtirred up the dregs of thoſe rude humors, which by time, and his affliction, out of his own judgement he ſought to repoſe, or to give them all a vomit: and thus I conclude this noble Lord, as a mixture between proſperity, and adverſity, once the childe of his great Miſtris favour, but the ſonne of *Bellona*.

# *Buckhurſt.*

MY Lord of *Buckhurſt*, was of the noble Houſe of the *Sackvills*, and of the Queens conſanguinity, his Father was Sir *Richard Sackvill*, or as the people then called him, Fill-ſack, by reaſon of his great wealth, and the vaſt Patrimony which he left to this his ſonne, whereof he ſpent in his youth the beſt part, untill the Queen by her frequent admonitions diverted the torrent of his profuſion, he was a very fine Gentleman of perſon, and indowments both of art and nature, both without meaſure magnificient, till on the turn of his humour, and the allay that his yeers, and good Councells had wrought upon thoſe immoderate courſes of his youth, and that height of ſpirit, inherent to his Houſe: and then did the Queen as a moſt juditious, and indulgent Prince, when ſhe ſaw the man, grow ſtayed, and ſettled, give him her aſſiſtance, and advanced him to the Treaſureſhip, where he made amends to his houſe, for his miſpent time, both in the increaſment of eſtate and honour, which the Queen conferred on him, together with the opportunity to remake himſelf, and thereby to ſhew that this was a childe, that ſhould have a ſhare in her grace, and a taſte of her bounty. They much commend his elocution, but more the excellency of his pen, for he was a Scholler, and a perſon of a quick diſpatch (faculties, that yet runne in the bloud) and they ſay of him, that his Secretaries did little for him, by the way of inditement, wherein they could ſeldome pleaſe him, he was ſo facet and choice in his phraſe, and ſtyle, and for his diſpatches, and the content he gave to Suitors, he had a decorum ſeldome ſince put in practiſe; for he had of his attendants that took into rowl, the names of all Suitors, with the date of their firſt adreſſes, and theſe in their order had hearing, ſo that a freſh man, could not leap over his head, that was of a more ancient edition, except in the urgent affaires of State. I finde not that he was any wayes inſnared in the factions of the Court, which were all his times ſtrong, and in every mans note the *Howards* and the *Cecills* of the one part, my Lord of *Eſſex*, *&c.* on the other part, for he held the Staff of the Treaſury faſt in his hand, which once in the yeer made them all beholding to him, and the truth is (as he was a wiſe man, and a ſtout) he had no reaſon to be a partaker: for he ſtood ſure in bloud, and in grace, and was wholly intentive to the Queens ſervice, and ſuch were his abilities, that ſhe received aſſiduous proofes of his ſufficiency, and it hath been thought, that ſhe might have more cunning inſtruments, but none of a more ſtrong judgement and confidence.

fidence in his wayes, which are ſymptomes of magnanimity and fidelity, whereunto methinks this Motto hath ſome kinde of reference, *aut nunquam tentes aut perfice*. As though he would have charactered in a word the Genius of his Houſe, or expreſt ſomewhat of an higher inclination, then lay within his compaſſe, That he was a Courtier, is apparent, for he ſtood alwayes in her eye and favour.

# Lord *Mountjoy*.

MY Lord *Mountjoy* was of the ancient Nobility, but utterly deceived in the ſupport thereof, Patrimony, through his Grandfathers exceſſe in the action of *Bullen*, his Fathers vanity in the ſearch of the Philoſophers-ſtone, and his Brothers untimely prodigalities, all which ſeemed by a joynt conſpiracy to ruine the houſe, and altogether to annihilate it: as he came from *Oxford*, he took the Inner-Temple in his way to Court, whither no ſooner came, but (without asking) he had a pretty ſtrange kinde of admiſſion, which I have heard from a diſcreet man, of his own, and much more of the ſecrets of thoſe times, he was then much about twenty yeers of age, of a Brown-hair, a ſweet face, a moſt neat Compoſure, and tall in his perſon, the Queen was then at *white-hall*, and at dinner, whither he came to ſee the faſhion of the Court the Queen had ſoon found him out, and with a kinde of an affected frown, asked the Lady Carver what he was, ſhe anſwered ſhe knew him not, inſomuch as an inquiry was made from one to another, who he might be, till at length, it was told the Queen, he was Brother to the Lord *william Mountjoy*, this inquiſition with the eye of Majeſty fixed upon him, (as ſhe was wont to do, and to dant men ſhe knew not) ſtirred the bloud of this young Gentleman, inſomuch as his colour came and went, which the Queen obſerving, called him unto her, and gave him her hand to kiſſe, incouraging him with gratious words, and new looks, and ſo diverting her ſpeech to the Lords, and Ladies, She ſaid, that ſhe no ſooner obſerved him, but that ſhe knew there was in him ſome noble Bloud, with ſome other expreſſions of pitty towards his Houſe, and then again demanding his name, She ſaid, fail you not to come to the Court, and I will be think my ſelf how to do you good; and this was his inlet, and the beginnings of his grace, where it fals into conſideration, that though he wanted not wit and courage, for he had very fine atractions, and being a good peece of a Scholler, yet were they accompanied with the retractives of baſhfulneſs, and a naturall modeſty (which as the toan of his houſe, & the ebbe of his fortune then ſtood,

might have hindred his progreſſion, had they not been reinforced, by the infuſion of Soveraign favour, and the Queens gratious invitation. And that it may appear how low he was, and how much that heretique neceſſity, will work in the dejection of good ſpirits, I can deliver it with aſſurance, that his exhibition was very ſcant untill his Brother dyed, which was ſhortly after his admiſſion to the Court, and then was it no more then a thouſand Marks *per annum*, wherewith he lived plentifully in a fine way and garb, and without any great ſuſtentation, during all her times, and as there was in his nature a kinde of backwardneſſe, which did not befriend him, nor ſuite with the motion of the Court, ſo there was in him an inclination to Armes, with a humour of travelling, and gadding abroad, which had not ſome wiſe men about him laboured to remove, and the Queen her ſelf laid in her commands, he would (out of his naturall propenſion) have marred his own market, for as he was grown by reading (whereunto he was much adicted) to the theory of a Souldier, ſo was he ſtrongly invicted by his genius, to the acquaintance of the practique of the Warre, which were the cauſes of his excurſions, for he had a Company in the Low-Countries, from whence he came over with a Noble acceptance of the Queen, but ſomewhat reſtleſſe, in honourable thoughts he expoſed himſelf again, and again, and would preſſe the Queen with the pretences of viſiting his Company ſo often, that at length he had a flat deniall, and yet he ſtole over with Sir *John Norris*, into the action of *Britain*, (which was then a hot and active Warre) whom he would alwayes call his Father, honouring him above all men, and ever bewayling his end, ſo contrary he was in his eſteem, and valuation of this great Commander to that of his friend, my Lord of *Eſſex*, till at laſt the Queen began to take his deceſſions for contempts, and confined his reſidence to the Court, and her own preſence, and upon my Lord of *Eſſex* fall (ſo confident ſhe was in her own Princely judgement, and opinion ſhe had conceived of his worth and conduct) that ſhe vvould have this noble Gentleman, and none other, to finiſh, and bring the *Iriſh* Warre to a propitious end: for it vvas a propheticall ſpeech of her ovvn, that it vvould be his fortune, and his honour to cut the thred of that fatall rebellion, and to bring her in peace to the grave, vvhere ſhe vvas not deceived, for he atchieved it, but vvith much pains, and carefulneſſe, and not vvithout the fears, and many jealouſies of the Court, and times, vvherevvith the Queens age, and the malignity of her ſetting times vvere repleat, and ſo I come to his dear friend in Court, Maſter Secretary *Cecill*, vvhom in his long abſence from Court, he adored as his Saint, and Courted for his onely Mecenas,

both

both before and after his departure from Court, and during all the times of his command in *Ireland*, vvell knovving that it lay in his povver, and by a vvord of his mouth to make or marre him.

## *Cecil.*

SIR *Robert Cecill*, since Earl of *Salsbury*, vvas the sonne of the Lord *Burleigh* and in the inheritor of his vviſedome, and by degrees, Succeſſor of his places and favours, though not of his Lands, for he had Sir *Thomas Cecill* his elder brother, ſince created Earl of *Exeter*, he vvas firſt Secretary of State, then Maſter of the Wards, and in the laſt of her raign came to be Lord Treaſurer, all vvhich vvere the ſteps of his Fathers greatneſſe, and of the honour he left to his Houſe. For his perſon he vvas not much beholding to nature, though ſomevvhat for his face, vvhich vvas the beſt part of his outſide, but for his inſide, it may be ſaid, and vvithout ſolœciſme, that he vvas his Fathers ovvn ſonne, and a pregnant proficient in all diſcipline of State: He vvas a Courtier from his Cradle, (vvhich might have made him betimes) yet at the age of tvventy and upvvards (he vvas much ſhort of his after proof, but expoſed, and by change of climate he ſoon made ſhovv, vvhat he vvas, and vvould be, he lived in thoſe times vvherein the Queen had moſt need, and uſe of men of vvaight, and amongſt able ones, this vvas a chief, as having his ſufficiency from his inſtructions that begat him, the tutorſhip of the times, and Court, which were then the Academies of Art and cunning, for ſuch was the Queens condition from the tenth or twelfth of her raigne, that ſhe had the happineſſe to ſtand up (whereof there is a former intimation) though invironed with more enemies, and aſſaulted with more dangerous practiſes, then any Prince of her times, and of many ages before, neither muſt we in this her preſervation attribute to much to humane pollices, for that God in his omnipotent providence, had not onely ordained thoſe ſecundary means as inſtruments of the work, but by an evident manifeſtation, that the ſame worke which ſhe acted, was a well pleaſing ſervice of his owne, out of a peculiar care had decreed the protection of the work-Miſtris, and thereunto added his abundant bleſſing upon all, and whatſoever ſhe undertook, which is an obſervation of ſatisfaction to my ſelf, that ſhe was in the right, though to others now breathing under the ſame form, and frame of her Government, it may not ſeem an animadverſion of any worth, but I leave them to the peril of their own folly. And ſo again to this great Maſter of State, and the

the ſtaffe of the Queens declinning age, who though his little crooked perſon could not promiſe any great ſupportation, yet it carryed thereon a head, and a headpeece of a vaſt content, and therein it ſeems nature was ſo diligent to compleat one, and the beſt part about him, as that to the perfection of his memory, and intellectualls, ſhe took care alſo of his ſences, and to put him in *Unico oculo*, or to pleaſure him the more borrowed of *Argus* ſo to give unto him a proſpective ſight, and for the reſt of his ſenſitive vertues, his predeceſſor *Walſingham* had left him a receipt, to ſmell out what was done in the conclave, and his good old Father, was ſo well ſeen in the Mathematickes, as that he could tell you throughout all *Spain*, every part, every Ship, with their burthens, whither bound with preparation, what impediments for diverſion, of enterpriſes, Councells, and reſolutions, and that we may ſee (as in a little Map) how docible this little man was; I will preſent a taſte of his abilities. My Lord of *Devonſhire*, (upon the certainty the *Spaniard* would invade *Ireland* with a ſtrong Army) had written very earneſtly to the Queen and the Councell, for ſuch ſupplies to be timely ſent over, that might enable him to march up to the *Spaniard*, if he did land, and follow on his proſecution againſt the Rebels. Sir *Robert Cecill*, (beſides the generall diſpatch of the Councell, as he often did) wrote this in private, for theſe two began then to love dearly.

My Lord, *Out of the abundance of my affection, and the care I have of your well doing, I muſt in private put you out of doubt, (for I fear, I know you cannot be otherwiſe ſenſible then in the way of honour) that the* Spaniard *will not come unto you this yeer, for I have it from my own, what preparations are in all his parts, and what he can do, for be confident, he beareth up a reputation by ſeeming to embrace more then he can gripe, but the next yeer be aſſured he will caſt over unto you, ſome forelorne hopes, which how they may be reinforced beyond his preſent ability, and his firſt intention, I cannot, as yet make any certain judgement; but I beleeve out of my intelligence, that you may expect their landing in* Munſter, *and the more to diſtract you, in ſeverall places, as at* Kings-Sail, Beer-haven, Baltimore, *where*

*where you may be ſure (coming from Sea) they will firſt fortifie, and learn the ſtrength of the Rebels, before they dare take the field, howſoever (as I know you will not) leſſen your care, neither your defences, and whatſoever lyes within my power to do you, and the publike ſervice, rest thereof aſſured.*

And to this I would ad much more, but it may (as it is) ſuffice to preſent much, as his abilities in the pen, that he was his crafts Maſter in forraign intelligence, and for domeſtique affairs, as he was one of thoſe that ſate at the ſtern to the laſt of the Queen, ſo was he none of the leaſt in skill, and in the true uſe of the Compaſſe, and ſo I ſhall onely vindicate the ſcandall of his death, and conclude him, for he departed at Saint *Margrets* neer *Malsbrough*, in his return from the Bath, as my Lord Viſcount *Cranborne*, my Lord *Clifford* his Sonne, and Sonne in Law, my ſelf, and many more can witneſſe, but that the day before he ſounded in the way, vvas taken out of the Litter, and laid into his Coach, vvas a truth, out of vvhich that falſhood, concerning the manner of his death, had its derivation, though nothing to the purpoſe, or to the prejudice of his vvorth.

## *Vere.*

SIR *Francis Vere* was of the ancient, and the moſt noble extract of the Earls of *Oxford*, and it may be a queſtion, whether the nobility of his houſe, or the honour of his atchievements, might moſt commend him, but that we have an authentique rule to decide the doubt,

*Nam genus & proavos, & quæ non fecimus ipſi Vix ea noſtra voco.*

For though he vvere an honourable ſlip of that ancient Tree of nobility (which was no diſadvantage to his vertue) yet he brought more glory to the name of *Vere* then he took of Bloud, from the Family. He vvas amongſt the Queens fvvord-men, inferiour to none, but ſuperiour to many, of vvhom it may be ſaid, to ſpeak much of him, vvere the vvay to leave out ſomething that might adde to his praiſe, and to forget more that could adde to his honour. I finde not, that he came much to the Court, for he lived almoſt perpetually in the Camp, but vvhen he did, no man had more of the Queens favour, and none leſſe envyed, for he ſeldome troubled it vvith the jealouſie and allarums of ſupplantation, his vvay vvas another ſort of undermining, they report that the Queen (as ſhe loved Martiall men)

would Court this Gentleman, as ſoon as he appeared in her preſence, and ſurely he was a Souldier of great worth, and commanded thirty yeers in the ſervice of the States, and twenty yeers, over the *Engliſh* in chief, as the Queens Generall, and he that had ſeen the battail of *Newport* might there beſt have taken him, and his noble Brother, my Lord of *Tilbury* to the life.

## *Worceſter.*

MY Lord of *Worceſter* I have here put laſt, but not leaſt in the Queens favour, he was of the ancient and noble Bloud of the *Bourchiers*, and of her Grandfathers line, by the Mother, which the Queen could never forget, eſpecially where there was a concuncency of old Bloud with fidelity, a mixture which ever ſorted with the Queens nature, and though there might appear ſomething in this Houſe, which might avert her grace, (though not to ſpeak of my Lord himſelf, but with due reverence and honour) I mean contrariety or ſuſpition in religion, yet the Queen ever reſpected this Houſe, and principally this noble Lord, whom ſhe firſt made Maſter of the Horſe, and then admitted of her Councell of State; in his youth (part whereof he ſpent before he came to reſide at Court) he was a very fine Gentleman, and the beſt Horſeman and Tilter of the times, which were then the manlike and noble recreations of the Court, and ſuch as took up the applauſe of men, as well as the praiſe and commendation of Ladies, and when yeers had abated theſe exerciſes of honour, he grew then to be a faithfull and profound Councellor, and as I have placed him laſt, ſo was he the laſt liver of all the Servants of her favour, and had the honour to ſee his renowned Miſtris, and all of them laid in the places of their reſt, and for himſelf, after a life of a very noble and remarkable reputation, he dyed rich, and in a peaceable old age, a fate, (that I make the laſt, and none of the ſlighteſt obſervations) which befell not many of the reſt, for they expired like unto lights blown out, with the ſnuff ſtinking, not commendably extinguiſhed, and with offence to the ſtanders by. And thus have I delivered up this my poore eſſay, a little draught of this great Princeſſe, and her times, with the Servants of her State, and favour, I cannot ſay, I have finiſhed it, for I know how defective and imperfect it is, as limbed onely in the originall nature, not without the active blemiſhes, and ſo left it as a task fitter for remote times, and the ſallyes of ſome bolder Penſill to correct that which is amiſſe, and draw the reſt up to life, as for me to have endeavoured

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it, I took it to consideration how easily I might have dasht in too much of the strain of pollution, and thereby have defaced that little which is done, for I professe I have taken care so to master my Pen, that I might not (*ex arvmo*, or of set purpose) discolour truth, or any of the parts thereof, otherwise then in concealment. Happily there are some which will not approve of this modesty, but will censure me for pusillanimity, and with great cunning Artists attempt to draw their line further out at large, and upon this of mine, which may (with somewhat more ease) be effected for that the frame is ready made to their hands, and then happily I could draw one in the midst of theirs, but that modesty in me forbids the defacements of men departed, whose posterity yet remaining, injoyes the merit of their vertues, and do still live in their honour: and I had rather incurre the censure of abruption, then to be conscious, and taken in the manner of sinning by eruption, and of trampling on the graves of persons at rest, which living, we durst not look in the face, nor make our addresses to them, otherwise then with due regards to their honours, and renown to their Vertues.

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FINIS.

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